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HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 28, 1900.

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OF COURSE.

S.L.P. Name and the Emblem Remain With S. L. P.

"14,463 is a decided majority over 912." Such is translated into the vernacular, the gist of a decision, rendered on the 19th instant, by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this State upon the appeal of the Kangaroo clique of riff-raffs in this city that thought to deck itself in borrowed feathers by trying to steal the honored name and emblem of the Socialist Labor Party. Beaten last fall before the Secretary of State, beaten before the Police Commissioners, beaten before the Supreme Court, and finally snowed under on election day in the city by the referendum of 14,463 Socialist voters, that brought into full light the riff-raffs' hopeless minority and utter insignificance, they tried their luck once more by carrying their case up to the Appellate Division. After a full consideration of the eloquent affidavits—eloquent on both sides—as will presently appear—the full court decided unanimously to throw out the appeal. In its decision the court states in substance: "The election having been held, the issues in the case are settled." In other words, the 14,463 men who voted the Socialist Labor Party's ticket are an overwhelming majority over the 912 who boycotted it."

Nor could it be otherwise. Again, a few facts in the case deserve to be generally known.

POINT V. In the Party's printed brief is as follows:

The action appealing is entirely on paper, being a clique of three or four men who control a German newspaper called the "Volksstimme." This is clearly apparent from the record, on an examination of the jurat of each affidavit included between pages 54 and 105.

On examination it will be seen that these affidavits were sworn to on a date ANTERIOR to the affidavit of Henry Slobodin, which affidavit is verified on the 11th day of October, 1899; yet each of the affidavits mentioned, which constitute Henry Slobodin's affidavit, ASSUME TO VERIFY THE AFFIDAVIT OF HENRY SLOBODIN, WHICH WAS NOT MADE UNTIL SEVERAL DAYS AFTER THE AFFIDAVIT OF HENRY SLOBODIN, and these are the affidavits upon which they claim membership and base their alleged referendum.

The printed case on appeal containing all the affidavits, is in this office open for inspection. The point above made in the Party's brief will be found sustained by the signatures to the OATHS of not less than 35 Kangaroo affidavits, swearing to the correctness of an affidavit that did not exist. It is quite in the fitness of things that such a printed case on appeal bears on its cover the legend:

"Morris Hilquit, Attorney for Appellant."

If such "affidavits" are not "eloquently convincing," and aidful to the determination of a case, nothing could be.

A second fact that it is instructive to ponder over is this:

The whole question hinged upon the regularity of the "special session" of the General Committee, which the reactionists and ready-swinging Kangaroos called for the evening of last July 10, and at which they "overthrew" all the Party officers. The meeting, it was shown by affidavits on both sides, was called by a minority of members of the committee; was called without previous application to the officers of the Section; was called by notice printed in a paper on the morning of the very day when the meeting was called for, and in a paper in a foreign language, at that; finally, no notice whatever was given in the said call of the purpose to "depose" the State and National officers.

The Party argued that a meeting bearing such ear-marks of Anarchy was irregular, and its decisions null and void. How did the Kangaroos argue? This wise:

"Section New York had no rules and regulations upon how to call special sessions, therefore—[from these admitted premises, the Party argued that, in the absence of special regulations, the parliamentary law of the land must prevail; that, accordingly, no special session of a body can be held without due and timely notice being given to all its members, besides notice of the purpose of such special session;—not argued the collection of international riff-raffs;—therefore," said they, "there have been no special Section regulations on the subject, the ways of barbarism, of Anarchy, of rowdiness, and not the ways of American parliamentary principles, should prevail."

With such a Timbuctoo theory of manners on their lips, the Kangaroos walked into the Appellate Court—and were kicked out.

Finally, there is a third point:

The Party, with a case clear as crystal, relied solely upon the soundness of its position. Accordingly in choosing a counsellor-at-law, it looked solely to character and ability, and placed the conduct of all its cases in the hands of the talented lawyer, Benjamin Patterson, Esq., who has managed them with marked ability. How did the Kangaroos proceed. For one set of cases they took a practitioner, supposed to have "pull" with Tammany; when the embittered case first came up, they took another, a Republican politician lawyer, supposed to have "pull" with the Republican administration in Albany; and, wanting to appeal before a Democratic court, they drop their Republican lawyer, and engage as their counsel to argue the appeal ex-Judge Daly, the relative of one of the judges who had to decide the appeal!!!

The back-door method of aiming at success is as conspicuously absent from a bona fide revolutionary party as it is conspicuously present with buffoons, crooks and politicians.

YOUNG MEN,

Stop, Look Around, Think Carefully and Act.

For years the cry has been: Go west, young man!

West? There is no west, no north, no south, nor east.

Go west, to give your brains, your energy, your work to the development of the country!

Will you go to the cities—to Chicago, St. Louis or Omaha, to the plains of Nebraska, or to the sun-burnt fields of Arizona, to the City of the Golden Gate, or to the banks of the Columbia?

Everywhere there is not only no call for your labor, but there is a surplus of labor in the market even in these days of prosperity and plenty.

The field no longer waits for you, there is no chance of your becoming a successful farmer; the bonanza farm has found its natural home in the far West.

Go to the mines?—There are more miners than the demand calls for, and truly there never was a place where so much misery reigns as in the mining towns.

Will you go to the cities? Oh! but the farm districts are giving their contingent of surplus labor to the already overcrowded labor markets in the cities.

What will you do, young man, who are called the salt of the earth. Will you become traveling salesmen to spread the trade of Eastern manufacturers into west and south?—But the old drummers are hunting for a job; the monopolized industries have no use for their labor; moreover, how will you be able to crowd in where they are crowded out?

Let us suppose that your parents were able to give you an education, that you became doctors, lawyers, engineers, what then?—The future of the college-bred engineer lies in a draughting office the pay of which will hardly compensate for the money expended for the education he received. The future of the doctor is hardly more promising, for thousands have to subsist on hardly more than what the mechanic receives, and most lawyers develop into shysters and stay there.

There were times when you looked into the future with confidence, when you read the stories of men, now prominent in public life, who were once poor and worked themselves up to their present position. You heard that every native-born American has "a chance to become President"; you took stock in that, forgetting that the odds were one to about twenty millions. Your ambition knew no limit: poor as you might be, mental and unimportant as your position was, you had your eye on the future and hope sustained your energy. When you grew older, your ambition slackened, for your hope for the future had no solid ground. If you were a shop boy then, how much farther are you now? If you were a laborer then, where are you at present? If you were selling goods behind the counter for some one else, tell me, do you sell your own goods now in your own store?

And still there are men who say: "The world has a reward for every honest workingman, a future for every ambitious man, a future for every genius." No, no, my friends, not in this social system of capitalism. True, some succeed, but we so often forget the multitude that fails. Are they all unworthy? I say, No. How often do you ask yourselves the question, Why is all this so? Why is it that before a person could succeed easier, that there was plenty for all who wanted to work? It is worth while inquiring into this, where so much depends upon it.

How many of you are not there looking forward to the time when you will be able to give to her whom you love the home and comforts of which you dream for years but which many of you will never be able to procure for want of ready cash. Let us look into the question and see what causes it that your labor is not in demand.

Some of you will answer, The Democratic rule; others, the Republicans, and most will say, the trusts.

But I say, do not blame parties, do not blame trusts, blame yourselves. It is reserved for you to decide the future of your country, the future of your parties and your trusts.

Life is short, and if there is a hell hereafter it is bad enough, and there is no sane reason for making one on earth. Look at the trust, see how ingeniously, how economically it works. Your idea was always to become a rich man, a stockholder, why then shall we not all become stockholders in one gigantic trust—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, where our dividend would be the labor performed for that trust.

This is the idea of Socialism, an idea based on justice and intelligence.

We say that as everything comes from the earth, he who owns the earth owns natural opportunities; and he who owns the factory, the store, the establishment, which others need to work, owns the social opportunities. These owners of national and social opportunities own the working class. It is undeniable that these owners, simply by their ownership (to which none has a just claim, unless robbery, cheat and fraud be called just claims) live in wealth and luxury, leading idle lives, while those who do all the work receive merely a paltry wage.

Who now has found a solution for the problem of the nineteenth century?—The Socialist Labor Party, which says: "Vote for what you want, vote for economic freedom, vote for the Socialist Commonwealth, where all will be free and none will be slaves."

Are you with them, young men of America?

DALE.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

ERIE, Pa.

First Attempt to Contest the Municipal Field.

The S. L. P.'s Clear and Class-conscious Tactics Upheld—The Lion in the Way of the Working Class—Labor's Full Demands Held in View While Seeking Any Immediate Improvement Obtainable—The Ticket—Vote It!

Our Platform.

For the first time the Socialist Labor Party decided to take action in the municipal election in this city, this spring.

We therefore present to the voters of this city, and the laboring man especially, the following principles and demands:

We re-affirm the tactics and principles laid down in our Party Constitution, adopted in General Convention in 1896.

We believe in the clear and class-conscious tactics of the Party, which has marked its course in the past. We hold that there can be no fusion with any party within the realm of capitalist politics, and we have nothing in common with any of the old parties, which are the tools of capitalism.

We hold that Labor, the creator of all wealth, should also be entitled to the same, but we know that, while the means of production and distribution are owned by the capitalist and operated for profit only, Labor will be fleeced.

Capitalism, or the present competitive system of production, tends to degrade mankind, to destroy the health and happiness of the workers, to corrupt legislators, and to cause constant strife between employer and employé. Capitalism must be held responsible for the frightful list of preventable accidents and deaths.

It is the cause of crime and the cause of enforced idleness. It bestows prosperity on the few and poverty on the many.

While Capitalism is in possession of the instruments of production and all natural resources, it bribes and corrupts legislators from the Nation to the municipality, and has at its command the entire power of government with its army and police force to keep the laborer from securing better conditions.

A system of production, not for profit, but for use, access to the tools of production and to natural resources will remove poverty, lack of employment and the cause of crime, and it would be conducive to the welfare of humanity.

Therefore we demand that all the means of production and distribution be made the common property of all the people, that every man have the right to work and receive the full result thereof.

But the emancipation of the laboring class from capitalism must be achieved by their own class; they must unite into a political party of their own, against all parties of capitalism.

Our Local Demands.

1. We demand that the city acquire the street railways, electric light plants and gas works and all public utilities requiring a public franchise, same to be operated co-operatively by the employes under control of the city administration.

2. Abolition of the contract system on all city improvements; direct employment of labor by the city, union labor to be preferred.

3. Minimum wages to be two dollars a day and eight hours to constitute a day's work.

4. The city to erect public bath-houses at the Bay, and at least one in each section where shops are located.

5. Taxation to full value of all vacant lots and farm lands within the city limits.

Our Candidates.

First Ward—Alfred Black, select council.

Second Ward—J. Gingenbach, select council; J. C. O'Sullivan, school director.

Third Ward—Gus. Benson, select council; Chas. Mehler, school director.

Fourth Ward—Chas. Fleeman, school director.

Fifth Ward—John Coffey, school director; Chas. Hirsch, select council.

Sixth Ward—Otto Bens, school director.

Appeal.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15.—Local Alliance No. 104 (textile workers), S. T. & L. A., is now engaged in the fourth strike since last spring. Our organization is composed of every branch of our industry; and if there is a strike of textile workers, some of our members are inevitably involved. Now, we have 60 members who were working in the upholstery trade. They are out now seven weeks. Last year we paid out \$1,200 for strike benefits to our members. Our treasury is now exhausted, and we are compelled to appeal to our comrades for assistance.

We may state here that we have engaged Comrade S. Schulberg to speak to the strikers in general. He has succeeded in winning a good many for our cause, so that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance will have additional organizations here in the near future. Hoping that we do not appeal in vain, we remain,

Fraternally,

D. A. 12, S. T. & L. A.
MAX KELLER, Secretary.
OSCAR SEIDEL, Delegate
to Dist. No. 12, S. T. & L. A.

Endorsed by the G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.
WM. L. BROWER, Gen'l Sec'y,
23 Duane St., N. Y.

Fishing for Organs.

A Pittsburgh, Pa., "Divine" on the Labor Question.

He Tried to Catch Andrew Carnegie's Eye for a Bonus by Lecturing on the "Foes of the Laboring Man," the Foes Being "Lack of Ambition," "Idleness," "Extravagance" and "Sunday Toll"—The Fiction Overthrown with Facts

Some books are lies from end to end, And some great lies were never penned: Ed's Ministers, they have been kenn'd, In holy rapture,

A rousing which, at times, to vend, And nail 't to Scripture.

But this that I am given to tell Which lately on a night befell Is just as true's the Devil's in hell Or Dublin city

That 'er he nearer comes oursel 'S a muckle pity.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 23.—"This that I am goin' to tell" hinges on an incident that took place on Sunday evening, January 7 inst., wherein one Rev. J. L. Updegraph delivered himself of a sermon entitled, "Foes of the Laboring Man." The Rev. Updegraph labors in the vineyard of the fashionable "East End," Pittsburgh, which contains more millionaires to the square mile than any other section in the United States outside of New York City. This environment no doubt has its influence on the "think works" of the Reverend, as some of his remarks will show.

He started off with a grand flourish of trumpets by defining the foes of the laboring man to be "Lack of Ambition," "Idleness," "Extravagance," and "Sunday Toll." Then he went on to state that many people with a subject like this would spend the time in a tirade against the capitalist as the worst foe. I do not think them (capitalists) as bad as depicted. This is shown by the increase of 7½ per cent. in wages, affecting 45,000 men, unasked for, by the Carnegie Company, and the pension fund of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Fearful as the labor agitator pictures the millionaire, he would gladly exchange places with him.

Now, let me turn the searchlight on the magnanimous philanthropy of the two great companies named. It is true that on the first of the year the Carnegie Steel Co. advanced the wages of common labor from 14 to 15 cents per hour, but it does not affect 45,000 men. The growth of the Carnegie Steel interests in the last 15 years has been marvelous, and if the number of workers had increased in proportion to the development of steel producing capacity, in all likelihood there would be 45,000 men employed at the present time. But labor-saving machinery has made wonderful strides in the steel industry; work done by 4 or 5 men to-day required the services of from 40 to 50 men 10 years ago; so that while the output of the steel mills has increased tenfold, the number of men employed has not materially increased in the last 15 years, and to-day this company does not employ more than 10,000 men. One-half of this number are classed as skilled workmen, so that at the outside limit there were but 5,000 men, the unskilled laborers, who received the munificent (!) one-cent-per-hour advance. Quite a difference between 45,000 and 5,000!

The Rev. moreover, did not mention the fact that in the last 3 years the wages of this company's skilled workers had been reduced from 20 to 60 per cent.; nor did he mention the fact that for the year 1899 the Carnegie Steel Co. rolled up the enormous sum of \$42,000,000 in profits, one-half of which goes into the capacious pocket of Andrew Carnegie, as his share of the plunder, fleeced from this army of wage slaves. To have mentioned these facts would have destroyed the effect of this apocryphal sermon. Some have surmised that this Carnegie puff was aimed to bring down a church organ,—and thereby hangs a tale.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has well advertised his name throughout the length and breadth of the land by a judicious scattering of church organs and libraries here and there. Three years ago the pastor of a church in a neighboring town of Pittsburgh sent a letter to Mr. Carnegie stating that it would be pleasing in the eyes of the Lord, the congregation, and himself, if a pipe-organ was planted in his church. Mr. Carnegie, being in New York at the time, requested the "Divine" to bring a deacon or two along to hold an interview. This was done, and Mr. C. spoke thus: "Your church is in a town adjacent to many of our coal, coke, and steel industries; this church needs a new organ which will be placed there, provided you faithfully promise that in case any trouble arises between our company and its employes your influence and aid will be freely given to the Carnegie Steel Co." The promise was made, the organ was granted, and the prayers of the congregation were waited heavenward for the good and welfare of the donor, who, by the way, is a pronounced believer in the principles of Darwin and Spencer.

Likewise, the philanthropy of the Pennsylvania Railroad has several blow-holes in it, which can be plainly observed, if looked into closely: A few weeks ago the P. R. Co. issued orders to retire the old employes at the beginning of 1900. Accordingly, on the 1st of January from 1,500 to 2,000 old men, who had faithfully served the great corporation from 30 to 50 years, were discharged and placed on the pension roll. The pension amounts to one per cent. of their former wages for each year of service, viz., the man who had worked 40 years draws 40 per cent. of his last year's wages. This move, as the capitalist press admits, caused general dissatisfaction among these old employes who had given up their life-time to enrich the stockholders who had never seen the P. R. R. In the approach to old age, these men had been forced into minor positions, with minor pay, so that their pension is a mere bagatelle. Many people, who do not understand the relentless march of capitalism, will deem this action of the P. R. Co. honorable and humane, to the Socialist the action stands out bold and clear as another step toward a greater exploitation of the workers.

Some of the great railway companies have recently issued orders to superintendents, instructing them to employ no more locomotive firemen over 25 years of age, or weighing less than 160 pounds. In explanation of this peculiar edict, the railway managers claim, the traffic is growing greater, the trains larger in size, requiring heavier engines which need robust, strong young men to handle. When the railroad companies have secured the pick and flower of the army of wage slaves, the glittering bait of an old age pension spurs them on to giving the best service they can to the great corporations. If they should be discharged before the old age limit is reached, they forfeit all rights to the pension fund. Thus the whip-lash of old age and helplessness is laid over these men, driving them to their utmost to maintain the "good graces" of the company. They dare not strike, they must be docile, and if the younger element should grow rebellious, the old veterans nearing the age limit are relied on to steady them up, and hold them in line. A more gilded and cruel form of wage slavery has never yet been conceived of under capitalism. The Rev. Updegraph must have been talking for a free pass.

The preacher's driving bosh about the "idleness" of the workers is too silly for comment. When a worker is displaced by a machine he is forced into idleness, until he successfully underbids some other slave.

As to "extravagance," the Rev. says: "Many a man's extravagant wife and children, demanding almost as well furnished homes and handsome dresses as those of his employers, have driven him to despair." I leave this for some stronger pen to dissect, yours truly is afraid to touch it. I might grow vituperative, sarcastic, "billingsgatey."

The Rev. finally wades into "Sunday toll." Despite the bribes of liberal donations, pipe-organs, and free R. R. passes from the capitalists the theologaster occasionally forgets himself, as he stares into the empty pews before him, and emits a howl of rage at the desecration of the Sabbath day by those who operate their mills and factories on Sunday. Three years ago, when a large iron works in Pittsburgh started to operate on Sunday, there was great commotion among the sky-pilots. Denunciatory sermons were discharged in volleys; indignation meetings were held by the score; finally the labor fakirs took a hand in the scrimmage, and an organization was formed. One Dr. Webb was imported from Philadelphia to interview the mill managers, who severely told him, their competitors operated their plants on Sunday, and they were compelled to do the same. The excitement culminated in a monster mass meeting held in the Bijou Theatre, to which all labor fakirs and preachers were invited. The fakirs were out in force, but out of the ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY preachers invited only TWO appeared. The fakirs opened out in regulation style about how the workers must organize, organize, organize; the preachers told the audience that they must save their souls; in the midst of the love-feast a Socialist took the floor, and demanded to know why the ministerial fakir combination did not proceed to enforce the Pennsylvania Sunday labor law; and he added that suits were then pending where small contractors had been arrested for violating the Sunday observance law. This was a bomb-shell in their camp. The meeting soon adjourned, and from that day to this there has never been a word said about Sunday toll, excepting the occasional whines from some belated pulp.

Fellow-workers, arouse your lethargic minds, study the principles of Socialism, and with the S. L. P. ballot abolish the capitalist system! With it will go the hypocritical, nonsensical cant of the Rev. Updegraphs and others of that ilk. Vote for the Socialist Republic, where knowledge, wisdom, plenty, and peace will forever banish corporation pension-funds, theologasters, labor fakirs, capitalists, and the numerous brood of parasites who are fattening on our lives' blood.

J. R. ROOT.

The manufacturers of baking powders, each of whom contended that the "stuff" of all the others was poisonous, have at last made peace, recognized the healthfulness of their competitors' products, and formed a trust of \$20,000,000, which they christened the Royal Baking Powder Co.—From "The New Trusts"; see book review in this issue.

The English translation of Karl Marx's "Eighteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through the PROPER, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d St., N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

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ADDRESS

To the Voters of Duluth, Minn.

Fellow Workingmen:

The time is again drawing nigh when you will be called upon to vote; again will representatives of the capitalist parties appeal to you to place them in office as "your servants"; once a year you have a chance to speak at the polls for what you want. Will you do it? For the first time in the history of Duluth the Socialist Labor Party has placed a ticket in the field.

For Alderman—Second Ward—Julius Dworschak, cigarmaker.

In view of this, we deem it our duty to briefly outline our position.

SOCIETY

is to-day divided into two great classes, separate and distinct from each other, as night is from day. On one side we find the Capitalist Class, owning the means of production and distribution, i. e., factories, railroads, mills, elevators, ships, mines, shops, machinery and tools, necessary in the production of wealth. On the other hand we find the Working Class, which owns nothing but its labor power (mental or physical), which it must sell in the labor market for whatever price can be obtained for it, just as corn, shoes, potatoes or any other commodity. The part which the Working Class, or, more plainly, the worker, receives as the price of his commodity, Labor power, is known as Wages. With Wages he buys the necessities of life, food, clothing and shelter, thus reproducing labor power.

The age of small individual production is past when a mechanic owning a kit of tools, and invariably the raw material, could work alone, finish and sell his product, receiving in return the full value of his labor. There was no competition among workers; no child labor; no labor saving machinery. The mechanic was his own master. Many years' apprenticeship was necessary to acquire a trade. There was no idle Capitalist to divide with. All this is changed.

PRODUCTION TO-DAY

is carried on an ever-enlarging scale. Immense machines, continually becoming more gigantic and costly in their nature, have robbed the independent mechanic of his tools, reducing him to a mere machine tender—a cog in the great industrial mechanism. Instead we find hundreds and thousands of men, women and children banded together in great factories, organized and drilled with a discipline equal to the Kaiser's army—chained together, as it were, in a life of Wage Slavery, each assigned to the place where his or her labor power produces the greatest profit to the master—the Capitalist—receiving in return just enough wages to keep body and soul together. Small wages to the Wage Slave means large profits to the Capitalist, large wages means small profits. So long as profits accrue to the Capitalist, so long will the factories be kept in operation, otherwise the sign "Closed" appears upon the door and the workers are left to starve. You may sometime conceive the notion that you are

"NOBODY'S SLAVE."

and "quit your job." You think you are a "free man." You soon discover your slavery. For "quitting" one master you seek another, to whom you sell your labor power. Unable to find a master, you must beg, steal or starve! Thus the Working Class is at the mercy and caprice of the Capitalist Robber Class, which, owning the tools of production created by, but stolen from the Working Class, is able to say whether we shall live or starve. But between these great classes there exists

THE MIDDLE CLASS,

consisting of small tradesmen, farmers, "cockroach" factory owners, etc. While it is a separate class in itself, it is nevertheless but a division of the Capitalist Robber Class, continually at war with the other division, inasmuch that, what Capital possesses is not sufficiently effective to be a factor in production, i. e., it is not equipped to withstand the competition of improved machinery. To put it more plainly, it is a fight between "big" and "small" capitalists for supremacy. Trusts and combines having cheapened the cost of production, are squeezing the life out of this class. Thus stripped of economic power, its members are pushed into the ranks of the Working Class as Wage Slaves, thus widening still more the gap 'twixt Capitalist and Working Classes. Naturally the Middle Class feels bitter toward their "big" brother robbers of the trusts, etc. This is why we hear it howling "Bust the trusts, they are ruining the country!" "Down with the greedy money power!" etc. Yet this class has an interest in upholding the profit system of private ownership. It wants to get back power. It hopes to overthrow the upper class of robbers, that it may become the dominant robber class! Thus there is a war known as

THE CLASS STRUGGLE,

progressing between these three classes, which cannot be ignored or ended until the entire Capitalist Robber Class is overthrown at the ballot box with the class conscious vote of the Socialist Labor Party. The Capitalist Class understands this. It must have courts to protect its interests. The seats of Congress must be occupied by its representatives.

(Continued on Page 2.)

AS TO THE MACHINISTS.

Report of the Gen'l Sec'y, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

To whom this may concern, Greeting!

The officers of the International Association of Machinists, together with their various labor fakir allies, having unbecomingly themselves against the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. A statement of the case on the part of the S. T. & L. A. is now in order. The statement will serve the double purpose of demonstrating the tissue of falsehoods and chicanery upon which pure and simpleminded must rely for existence, and of exemplifying the fact that pure and simpleminded is no part of the labor movement, but is a clumsy, criminal caricature of the shipwrecked competing middle class, and a curse to the working class, seeking their dues to live on and sell them out.

So much has been said and written by the officials of the International Association of Machinists and its ally, the "N. Y. Volkszeitung," about the machinists attached to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, an explanation on our part may enlighten the craft on the methods pursued by the International Association of Machinists in their various skirmishes with the employers of the district of New York.

The Morris Heights Strike.

The machinists employed in this shop prior to the strike were not all in the ranks of organization. Some were members of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, some were members of the I. A. of M., and the remainder did not belong to any organization. The nine-hour agitation that was started by the I. A. of M. was first considered by the machinists in the Morris Heights shop in the latter part of July, 1899. Several meetings were held, and great promises were made by Delegates Warner and Cameron to all the machinists who were not members, if they would join, or assist the I. A. of M. in getting the nine-hour work day.

Glowing reports were made of the things already achieved from this agitation, and as the Morris Heights firm were being pushed for orders, it would be a very easy matter to compel them to submit to the demand. So said Warner and Cameron.

On October 4, the firm was notified of the demand, but they refused to grant it, claiming that the notice was too short. The strike was then ordered and all the machinists came out.

One of the Alliance members was appointed on the Strike Committee, and he continued to perform his duty as such until one night about four weeks later he attended a meeting of his local, L. A. 98, Swedish Machinists, S. T. & L. A., and there heard a report to the effect that Delegate Warner, of the I. A. of M. had visited the Moore Iron Works and refused to allow a member of the S. T. & L. A. to work there unless he would produce a card of the I. A. of M. Comrade Peterson reported his position as a member of the Strike Committee of the Morris Heights, where the I. A. of M. men were out on strike, and stated that it would be well for the Swedish Machinists to find out if the I. A. of M. Governing Board would endorse the action of Delegate Warner in this case; if they did, he (Comrade Peterson) would have nothing more to do with the strike at Morris Heights, and would seek employment elsewhere. The Swedish Machinists' Union, L. A. 98, then sent a committee to this office to request me to try to bring about a meeting between a committee of the L. A. 98 and the Governing Board of the I. A. of M. The meeting was arranged and a thorough explanation of the action of Delegate Warner was made to the Governing Board, and I asked if the Board was going to endorse such actions. They would give no straightforward answer to my question. After a general discussion, Delegate Warner said: "Mr. Brower may as well know of the action of our last convention, which was that the I. A. of M. adopted a resolution refusing to recognize the card of any other organization of machinists except that of the I. A. of M." I then inquired if the Governing Board intended to carry out that resolution in this district, inasmuch as we had five bona-fide organizations of machinists attached to the Alliance. I could get no straightforward answer to this question either. Delegate Warner stated that if he could have his way, the resolution would be enforced, and that would stop this guerrilla warfare that was now being carried on by the I. A. of M. against other machinists' organizations; but as far as the S. T. & L. A. machinists were concerned, in his estimation, they were not PEOPLE.

A bona-fide organization of machinists; when asked where the members of the Alliance had scabbed it, he said that at Tarrytown, Morris Heights, Sprague's Elevator Works in Newark, N. J., and at the Hydraulic Pump Works in Brooklyn. I at once made a general denial of the statement made by Warner, and demanded proof.

In the case of the Hydraulic Pump Works, Warner stated that one night a meeting of the employees was called for the purpose of organizing. He went there and explained the benefits to be derived from the I. A. of M. When he had finished, a loafer by the name of Thos. A. Hickey took the floor and denounced him as a fakir, and said that his organization amounted to nothing. He said, further, that through the action of this man, Hickey, he was unable to organize the men, and for this reason he considered the Alliance members had scabbed it in that shop.

Hydraulic Pump Works.

What really happened at the Hydraulic Pump Works' mass meeting is as follows: Trouble broke out. A meeting was called for the purpose of organizing the men. A debate was arranged between Geo. H. Warner, representing the I. A. of M., and Thos. A. Hickey, representing the S. T. & L. A. Warner opened and made the usual stupid pure and simple speech for 45 minutes. When Hickey's turn came, he said, "Will every man present who is a 'monkey-wrench machinist' hold up his hand?" Instantly all but four or five of those present held up their hand. Hickey then said, "In the Boston Dry Dock three days ago I was handed this card by my opponent. It reads, 'We will have no monkey-wrench machinists in our organization.' Now, sir," Hickey continued, "if you distribute cards saying you will have

no monkey-wrench machinists in your organization, and if your organization sanctions and orders such cards, what a fraud and swindle is it not for you to come here and try to organize the monkey-wrench machinists present." After Hickey made this point, the monkey-wrench machinists present rose en masse and hooted Warner from the hall.

As to Tarrytown.

As to the labor fakir's charge that, in the strike of the Rand Drill Works at Tarrytown, it was the "red button brigade" that broke the strike, the facts in this case do not bear out Warner's statement. When the strike was ordered in this shop, the helpers, who were members of the Knights of Labor, offered to assist the machinists, but their offer was rejected, as the machinists were mechanics and did not need their assistance. The helpers remaining at work, assisted the non-union machinists whom the firm had been able to secure (said machinists being by no means members of the Alliance, as the picket which the I. A. of M. sent in to the shop to work and get information will vouch for) to break the strike.

Sprague Elevator Works.

"The strike of the Sprague Elevator Works of Newark, which took place about three years ago, was lost and the scabs were organized into a Local of the Alliance," so Warner stated. Another member of the Board here said, "We could have organized them, but not for the small initiation fee for which you people organized them. Had they joined the I. A. of M. they would have had to pay five (5) dollars a man." I then said that with the International people it must be a matter of dollars and cents and not a question of principle. They replied to this by saying that the International Union had to pay their delegates and high rent for their offices, and had to charge high initiation fees and dues. I informed them that the Machinists' Locals of the Alliance in Bloomfield and Newark had only been organized since April, 1899, and I could bring members of these unions before the Governing Board to prove that the statement of Delegate Warner was false.

Morris Heights.

Warner said that in the strike of the Morris Heights shop from the beginning the members of the Alliance who worked there were opposed to it, and while they came out on strike with the rest of the men, they were always agitating to have Alliance speakers address the strikers and finding fault with the officials of the I. A. of M., and that one of the Alliance men by name of Gaffney was always advising the men to return to work, and that members of the Alliance went in to work right after the strike was declared. Knowing that his statement was a deliberate falsehood, I requested the Governing Board to receive committees from the five different Machinists' Local Alliances, who would confront Warner and prove to the satisfaction of the Board that this statement was a tissue of falsehoods. On November 1, committees from these five different Locals and myself met the Governing Board, and I repeated for the benefit of all present just what had been stated by Warner, myself, and members of the Board at the first interview. The chairman of the Board stated that I had covered the ground fully. I then called on Comrade Peterson, of the Bloomfield Machinists' Local Alliance, to answer Warner's charge that his organization was composed of scabs. Comrade Peterson stated that only a very few of those who scabbed it three years ago were now employed in the Sprague Elevator Works; those who were working there now were almost all new men. That the Bloomfield Machinists' Alliance was composed of mostly young men and none of them had ever scabbed it in the Sprague Elevator Works.

The committee of the Swedish Machinists' Alliance of Newark, N. J., stated that their members had only been working there about 18 months, and they knew nothing of the strike of three years ago.

Rand Drill.

Comrade Gaffney then stated that it was not true that Alliance men were working in the Rand Drill at Tarrytown; that he had worked there prior to the strike and knew a number of the machinists, and that he had inquired about the statement made by Warner and Cameron that Alliance men were scabbing it there, and found that it was absolutely untrue.

On the strike of the Morris Heights, Comrade Peterson stated that the statement made by Warner that members of the Alliance were scabbing it in the Morris Heights shop was false, but the facts of the case were that at the present time there were 50 International men that had broken from the ranks in disgust at the actions of Warner and Cameron, and had gone in to work. This was not denied by the Governing Board.

I then asked the Governing Board the following question: Do you propose to recognize the working card of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance? If not, the members of the S. T. & L. A. will take up the gauntlet you have thrown down, and fight you to the bitter end. The Governing Board refused to give me a direct answer to my question, and the committee then left the hall.

At the next meeting of D. A. 49 this report was submitted and a resolution was adopted declaring the strike of the Morris Heights shop off, as far as the members of the S. T. & L. A. were concerned.

The five Machinists' Local Alliances attached to D. A. 49 have now organized a Conference Board and will fight the International Union to a finish. In conclusion I will say that the S. T. & L. A. has always assisted labor organizations on the economic field, and while we have spent our time, money and energy in that direction, we have never failed to try and impress upon the wage workers the necessity of following up their economic work by voting consciously at the ballot box. The time is come when we may no longer allow the ignorant and corrupt labor fakir element to cloak itself with the word "union" and under that cloak do the dirty work of fishing bones for themselves to gnaw at, and keep the poor workers a prey for the capitalist class.

Wm. L. Brower, Gen'l Sec'y, S. T. & L. A.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Beekman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 61 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—A. E. Barker, Secretary, 380 Richmond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party appointments can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting, with P. Filebiger in the chair. All present. The financial report for the week ending Jan. 20th showed receipts, \$151.15; expenditures, \$21.85.

Section Providence, R. I., reported the election of permanent National Board of Appeals; Thomas Curran, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I., was elected Secretary of the Board. The Workingmen's Publishing Association reported the election of H. Simpson as Editor of Abendblatt. Approved. J. Luxenberg admitted as member at large. Editor of Italian organ, "Il Proletario," requested that the attention of authorized agents of THE PEOPLE be called to sample copies sent to them by "Il Proletario," with a view to have them distributed and subscriptions solicited. He also stated that Chicago and Boston have a very small circulation, considering the number of Italian workmen residing in these cities. Agents will please take notice, and help the paper along whenever they can.

Nominations for delegate to Paris Congress were received as follows: Lucien Sanial, Daniel de Leon, Max Forster, Hugo Vogt, B. F. Keimard, Chas. H. Corrigan and John R. Root.

Further nominations for place of holding National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party:

NEW YORK, by—So. Norwalk and New London, Ct.; Hudson Co., N. J.; Peabody, Lynn, Haverhill, Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; Troy and New York, N. Y.; Evansville, Ind.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., by—Reading, Patton, Grove City and Pittsburgh, Pa.; Denver, Col.; Hartford, Conn.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., by—Taunton, Mass. BOSTON, MASS., by—Malden, Mass. SYRACUSE, N. Y., by—Utica, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL., by—Bridgeville, Pa. BUFFALO, N. Y., by—Newark, Mass. MILWAUKEE, WIS., by—Providence, R. I.; Chicago, Ill.

CLEVELAND, O., by—Suterville, Pa. COLUMBUS, O., by—Richmond, Ind.

JOHN J. KINEALLY, Recording Secretary.

A Call for Nominations.

The Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are hereby called upon to make nominations for a delegate to represent the S. L. P. at the International Socialist Congress, which will be held at Paris, France, during the summer of the current year.

Organizers of Sections will please submit this call at the next regular meeting, and report the nominations made to the undersigned, not later than Feb. 3d, 1900. To defray the expenses of each delegate, an assessment of 15c. per capita will have to be levied for the collection of which a special stamp will be issued by the National Executive Committee.

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P. HENRY KUHN, National Secretary, 61 Beekman St., New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AUXILIARY.—The regular quarterly meeting of Greater Boston Auxiliary will be held at 724 Washington street, Jan. 28, at 7 P. M. HARRIET E. LATHROP, Secretary.

NEW BEDFORD.—WHEREAS, The methods of L. D. Usher being detrimental to the S. L. P. for many months and finally terminating in his dirty judas work, when he, being under a cloud, sought to disrupt a party the is of such strength that it shows him to be either an imbecile or knave to suppose his puny attempt would do other than to bring shame and condemnation from both his former comrades and those whom he sought to benefit; and

WHEREAS, We recommend him to the mercy of those who seek to gain by his action; and, be it

RESOLVED, That Section New Bedford, Mass., goes on record as condemning the action of Usher and his cohorts, Goldstein, etc.; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we recognize as our legal representative Jeremiah O'Felly as State Organizer.

Committee on Resolutions: SIMON F. LYNCH, RICH. PARKINSON.

NEW YORK.

SECTION GREATER NEW YORK.—Proceedings of the General Committee: Regular meeting held at 52 E. 11th street, Manhattan, Saturday, January 13, 1900, 8 P. M. Chairman, Edwin O. Smith; Vice-chairman, S. D. Cooper. Twenty-five sub-divisions sent new delegates. The following sub-divisions were represented by old delegates:

MANHATTAN.—9th, 15th and 17th, 19th and 21st, and 23rd and 33rd Assembly Districts, and Boerhaam Branch No. 8.

BROOKLYN.—2d and 9th and 6th Ward Branches. (These sub-divisions will please take notice and send new delegates or provide those sent with credentials.) The following were absent:

MANHATTAN.—1st, 2d and 5th, and 2d Assembly Districts, and the Italian and Polish Branches.

BROOKLYN.—5th, 6th, 12th, 15th and 16th, and Branch No. 1, 21st Assembly District.

(Sub-divisions will please see to it that these delegates attend.)

Seventeen new members were admitted. The vote on the seat of the National Convention, 1900, resulted in the nomination of New York.

B. F. Keimard was nominated as delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Paris, France, 1900.

All sub-divisions reported steady progress and good work for THE PEOPLE and the DAILY PEOPLE Fund.

MANHATTAN.—8th A. D. reports the opening of permanent headquarters at 75 Ludlow street.

16th A. D. demands a settlement from sub-divisions for entertainment tickets outstanding.

18th A. D. reports the opening of headquarters at 231 Avenue B.

28th A. D. reports the enlargement of its Club Rooms.

33rd and 34th A. D. has opened a course of regular Sunday evening lectures on Jan. 7.

BROOKLYN.—10th A. D. demands a settlement from sub-divisions for entertainment tickets outstanding, notably the 6th Ward Branch, and the 15th, 16th and 21st A. D's.

20th A. D. reports the proposed holding of an entertainment and reception at Schwaben Hall, Kreuzberg and Myrtle avenues, on Feb. 4, 1900, for the purpose of raising a fund for permanent headquarters.

Branch No. 2, 21st A. D., reports the opening of regular Friday evening lectures.

3d and 9th Ward Branch reports the dissolution of its Branch in conformity with the new by-laws and the transfer of most of its members to the 14th A. D.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Report of that it chartered Subur's Westchester Park

for a Party Picnic on July 4, 1900; the extension of Keimard and Hickey lecture tours in New York and Brooklyn (see announcements elsewhere); the publication of a weekly lecture bulletin in THE PEOPLE for New York and Brooklyn.

At this juncture business was suspended to take up a collection for Comrade August Ruback, whose sudden illness and expulsion from the Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Society, of which he was a member, has left his family destitute. The collection netted \$12.40.

Nominations resulted as follows: ORGANIZER—Lazarus Abelson. RECORDING SECRETARY—Alfred C. Kihn. FINANCIAL SECRETARY—Lazarus Abelson.

TREASURER—Eber Forbes. SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—F. Pulling and A. Gilhaus.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—S. D. Cooper, F. Pulling, Edwin O. Smith, Rudolph Katz, M. Stark, Julius Hammer, Adolph Klein, Jos. Scheurer, Irving H. Weisberger, J. Seidel and Arthur Keop.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE—Justus Ebert, Hugo Vogt, Eber Forbes and Julian Pierce.

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE—Dow Hossman, Jack Dorman, Rudolph Katz, J. Keveney and Alvin S. Brown.

AUDITING COMMITTEE FOR SECTION NEW YORK—Sam. Klein, Joseph Sauter, J. Seidel, J. Pilout, Jack Dorman and Jos. Scheurer.

AUDITING COMMITTEE, NATIONAL AND STATE—J. Keveney, Eber Forbes, Julian Pierce and E. Sif.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE—Mrs. Dorman, Joseph Sauter, Miss Asch, Mrs. Broumann, William Larnen, Thomas Wright, J. Keimard, Arthur Keop, Dow Hossman, Jos. Scheurer, F. Pulling, George Luck and P. Joseph.

DELEGATES TO D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.—Lucien Sanial, Arthur Keop, Dow Hossman, Jos. Scheurer, F. Pulling, George Luck and P. Joseph.

The City Committee was instructed to hire the Academy of Music, Manhattan, for a Sunday entertainment for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE Fund.

Adjournment followed. A. C. KIHIN, Sec'y.

NEW YORK.—Regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, January 27, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 528 East 11th street, New York. Delegates should not fail to attend. Election of officers and committees and other important matters will be transacted.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

WISCONSIN.

CITY CONVENTION OF THE S. L. P. AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The City Convention of the S. L. P. of Milwaukee will take place on Saturday, February 24th, at 8 o'clock P. M. sharp, at Kaiser's Hall on Fourth street, between State and Prairie streets, for the purpose of making nominations for the purpose of making delegates to be voted for on April 2d. Every comrade should be present. Non-members, having voted the Party's ticket at the last election, and readers of THE PEOPLE are entitled and requested to attend.

By order of the County Committee, RICHARD KOEPEL, Chairman.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$2,416.05
Tailors' Progressive Union, No. 11, 10.00
New York City Office, 10.00
James Stormont, Elyton, Ala., .50

Total \$2,426.55
HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

Daily People Conference.

Previously acknowledged \$150.00
Received from Fin. Sec'y, E. Sif. 150.00

Total \$300.00
HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

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Constitution with Platform in English, German and Polish, per 100 50c.

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Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 61 Beekman street, New York City.

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To Henry Kuhn, National Secretary S. L. P., 61 Beekman street, New York City:

The undersigned herewith pledges himself to contribute the sum of \$..... for the establishment of a daily Socialist newspaper in the City of New York, on or about July 1, 1900, said sum to be paid in full by May 1, 1900. I herewith send \$..... on account, and promise to pay the balance in monthly installments of \$..... (or in full) on or before May 1, 1900.

Name.....

Address.....

P. S.—Contributors will either clip or copy this form of pledge. Only such pledges can be considered as made in good faith as are accompanied by part payment.

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It is quite common to hear people say they cannot read understandingly Karl Marx's "Capital," and the wall that stops them is his analysis of value and surplus value. Economics of Socialism was written to popularize these two fundamental principles of Modern Socialism. It will serve as a good introduction to "Capital."

CONTENTS.—Methods of Production; Value; Surplus Value; Circulation of Commodities; Industrial Crises; Rent; Interest and Profit; The Final Utility of Final Utility.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 147 East 23rd Street, New York City.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE

will meet on SUNDAY, Jan. 28th 1900, at 3 p.m. at 98 Avenue C.

Nominations for officers of the Conference are to be made and other important business to be transacted. No faithful delegate will be absent.

JULIUS HAMMER, Secretary.

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DENVER, COLO.: J. H. Martensen, 1134 W. 10th avenue.

DULUTH, MINN.: Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.

ELIZABETH, N. J.: G. T. Petersen, 222 3rd street.

Fred. Uhlmann, 624 W. 19th street.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.: F. B. Stone, 81 No. Main street.

HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Felleman, 7 State street, top floor.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: J. T. L. Remley, 243 Station street.

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JACKSONVILLE, ILL.: J. De Castro, 741 W. Railroad street.

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LINCOLN, NEB.: Emil Ittig, Room 3, Sheldon Block.